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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 1, 1934.

Vol. VIII, No. 1.

COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCES.

Fifteen agencies and organizations, collegiate rural life clubs primarily, have expressed an active interest in holding state-wide conferences in commemoration of the work of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission. They include:

Special Committee, Massachusetts Agricultural College
Student Assembly Committee, Rhode Island State College
Rural Club, Teachers College, New York (Columbia University and A.C.L.A.)
Country Life Commission, Pennsylvania State College and Rural Club,
Millersville, Pennsylvania, State Teachers College
Agricultural Council, University of Maryland
Alpha Zeta, V. P. I., Blacksburg (Conference to be at Richmond)
Agricultural Associations, Virginia State College and Hampton Institute
University 4-H Club, West Virginia University (Conference to be held at
Jackson Mills)
Country Life Club, Western Michigan State Teachers College and Agricul-
tural Council, Michigan State College
Agricultural Club, Iowa State College
Agricultural Council, University of Wisconsin
Rural Life Clubs, Normal Illinois University and Western Illinois State
Teachers College
Rural Life Club, St. Cloud (Minnesota State Teachers College)
Department of Agriculture, Colored Agric. and Normal University, Langston,
Oklahoma
State Agricultural College and Brigham Young University, Utah

Several of these agencies are planning to use parts or variations of the following program which is planned for a week-end, preferably Friday or Saturday. They are modifying this to suit local interests and conditions.

9:00 A.M. General Session

Address: "The Roosevelt Country Life Commission Report as an Illustration of Social and Economic Planning."

Address: "The Social and Economic Planning Needed in Rural Life Today"

12:00 Noon Luncheon - Reports of Recent Activities from Student Rural Life Clubs (by visiting delegates)

2:00 P.M. Afternoon

Round Tables or Forums: i.e. informal discussions in regard to needed programs for the improvement of rural life.

2:00 - 3:30 P.M.

- I. With respect to rural public schools
- II. With respect to the rural religious work
- III. With respect to rural welfare and emergency relief.

3:45 - 5:00 P.M.

- I. With respect to continuing education
- II. With respect to recreation
- III. With respect to cooperative buying and selling organizations.

6:00 - 8:00 P.M.

Address: "The State's Responsibility with Respect to Rural Life"

8:15 P.M. Social Hour

Rural life club sponsors and officers and rural sociologists in states where conferences are being planned can aid materially by writing the organizations listed before, of their interest and desire to cooperate. Every rural life club whether it be agricultural association, collegiate 4-H, student grange, home economics, or other, has something to contribute to this worthwhile way of forwarding the rural life movement. The goal set by the Student Section of the American Country Life Association in August, is twenty-five state conferences before the date of the National Conference which will be held at College Park, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. in November.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

We have a research project now under way by means of which we expect to relate land utilization and social organization quite definitely and specifically. Edwin Losey was appointed Research Fellow in the Department of Economics and Sociology, November 1, to do the field work on this study which will be completed in June, 1934. The survey covers one township and our project is supplementary to one in the same area on land utilization.

Rural Sociology Extension, led by W.H. Stacy, received a prominent place in the Iowa State Fair this year. Six counties presented one act plays. For the first time rooms were provided for rural recreation where materials and plans for community programs were exhibited. Such plans include adult choruses, quartette contests for men and women, orchestra contests, folk games, music and game festivals, drama tournaments, farm talent festivals, dramatics, excursions into farm lore, speech making, community calendars, fun fillers and games. Scorecard for community meetings, rural church programs, program helps and community scorecards. Rural sociology extension workers assist in all these ways in furthering the home-made happiness program in Iowa.

New publications include:

Ext. Bul. 190. Community Meetings, by W. H. Stacy.

C. D. 77. Plays for Amateurs, by Fredrica V. Shattuck.

Ext. Bul. 191. Musical Moments (4-year music project) by Fannie R. Buchanan.

C. D. 76. Speech Making by Forrest L. Whan.

Members of the Public Speaking Department of the college are volunteering their services to Sociology Extension in developing forensic and dramatic activities.

Suggestions made this past summer for resuming research in rural sociology were favorably received by the Experiment Station. The Director has appointed a committee of two from Rural Sociology, two from Vocational Education and one from Agricultural Economics to recommend plans for representation of Education and Rural Sociology on the Experiment Station and for more closely relating the research in Economics, Education and Sociology. At present Education and Rural Sociology are not represented on the Experiment Station staff.

RAY E. WAKELEY.

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MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE.

For several months I have been working with a state committee to consider the problems of youth in both rural and urban communities in Michigan. A mimeographed bulletin entitled, "Michigan Youth" has just been prepared under my direction.

C. R. HOFFER.

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TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The Teachers College, Columbia University Bureau of Publications has just published a study by Dr. Frank Cyr, associate in rural sociology and education, entitled "Responsibility for Rural School Administration." The study takes a functional and sociological approach to the problem and shows that regardless of state laws, factors such as density of population profoundly influence rural school administration.

EDMUND deS. BRUNNER.

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AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

Mr. Dan R. Davis of Mt. Pleasant, Texas, and Mr. H. L. Heaton of Nacogdoches, Texas, have been added to the Department this year as graduate assistants. Mr. W.D. Weeks took his M. S. Degree in the Department this past summer, his thesis subject being "Past Development, Present Status, and Future Development of County Libraries in Texas."

DANIEL RUSSELL.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

The bulletin on American Fork, entitled, "Some Social and Economic Aspects of American Fork, Utah," is now being printed.

Two additional field studies are now under way, under my direction. One is the study of the organization load being carried by rural L.D.S. families. The other one is a study of religious and racial attitudes of the people residing in the Uintah Basin, a rural section of Utah. I have finished and transmitted to Dr. C.A. Dawson of McGill University, Montreal, a study I made of the L. D. S. settlements in Alberta. The study was made under the direction of the Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee, and is a phase of the general study of pioneer sociology and economics which was made by that committee in the provinces of Canada.

LOWRY NELSON.

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VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The several acreage reduction campaigns - cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn - have taken most of Professor Hummel's time all the fall. In consequence his regular rural sociology extension program has been badly disrupted.

A new bulletin "County Conditions and Trends of Social Significance" (Va. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 291) which presents graphically many of the states' basic conditions and trends and which was intended as a "framework of reference" for local leaders, has recently been widely circulated. The many favorable comments on it, and requests for copies to use in local study groups, indicate that it is meeting a widely felt need. This bulletin is the seventh number in our organization series. Other numbers of the series now in process include several local community studies, and studies in the several aspects of leadership.

Questions of relief work as well as of agricultural and industrial changes have brought to the fore the problem of the state's large marginal population. Considerable attention is being given this problem in our research program. Some effort is also being made to arouse public opinion to the importance of long time measures in reference to the problems involved.

W.E. GARNETT.

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STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. A.A. Smick, Instructor in Rural Sociology, has been giving a number of specialized courses during the summer and this fall to help train workers for the administration of emergency relief.

FRED R. YODER.

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Dramatics and Public Discussion an Important Part of Rural Club Programs in Wisconsin this Winter. There seems to be a greater realization this year of the need for such home talent activities as dramatics and public discussion by rural people than ever before. The plan for this year's State Rural Drama Festival in Wisconsin is proving very attractive, and meeting the needs of many rural communities in the state this winter. According to this plan the state event during Farm and Home Week will be more in the nature of a demonstration of what is being done in dramatics by rural groups rather than a contest to pick a state champion. Groups in each county may choose whatever type of final event they prefer, but they must plan for some county event at which the various qualifying groups will present their plays. Each county will be visited by a state judge or critic at the time of their final county drama event. The

state will be divided between two of these persons, and each will select three plays from all those viewed, to come to the state demonstration during Farm and Home Week. The following counties are organizing for a county drama event for their rural clubs: Dane, Douglas, Dodge, Dunn, Green, Iowa, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Pepin, Pierce, Richland, Rock, Rusk, Sauk, Vernon, Waupaca and Waushara.

Public Discussion is another feature which rural clubs are finding a valuable part of their programs. To get the most benefit from their discussions, they are carrying this plan out on a county-wide basis, sharing their information on a certain subject with other clubs, and getting further information from the discussions by members of other clubs. The usual plan followed is for each club to choose a chairman, and three to six speakers, who act as discussion leaders. Following brief talks by these speakers, discussion is opened for all club members. In some counties this is conducted as a contest between clubs, with the object of choosing a champion team of discussion leaders from the county. An opportunity will be given during Farm and Home Week for these winning discussion teams to give a demonstration discussion on different subjects before state audiences at Madison. The following counties have already organized for this work among their rural clubs and have chosen topics which will be discussed in the county: Dane County will discuss Local Government with particular reference to the county implications; Douglas County, Local Government; Dunn County, Farm Relief with reference to the agricultural adjustment administration; Green County, Farm Relief; Kenosha County, Rural Education; Rock County, Farm Relief; Rusk County, Local Government; Walworth County, Farm Relief; Waupaca and Waushara Counties, Farm Relief.

How Wisconsin Farm Families are Weathering the Storm. In 1929 and 1930 the Department of Rural Sociology made a study of incomes and the standard of living for 900 farm families representing six major type-of-farming areas in Wisconsin. These families were located in the following counties: Walworth County for the eastern Wisconsin dairy farming area; Green County for the southern Wisconsin cheese and hog area; Dane County for the southwestern Wisconsin dairy, hog, and tobacco area; Portage County for the central Wisconsin dairy and potato area; Dunn County for the western Wisconsin dairy farming area; and Langlade and Sawyer Counties for the Northern Wisconsin settler or cut-over areas.

Three years later, 1932 and 1933, the Department is making a restudy of the families in three of the counties, i. e. Green (cheese and hog area) Portage (dairy and potato area), and Sawyer (settler or cut-over area). The object of this study is to measure the effect of the emergency on these families in terms of reduction of incomes, changes in goods and services used, and in participation in community activities. The field work for the re-study of the Green and Portage families was

completed in June, 1933, and the data for these counties have been summarized. The field work for Sawyer County has just been finished, November, 1933, and the data are in process of being converted into tabular form.

One of the major trends apparent from the study to date is that although there have been severe reductions in incomes and in standard of living, the former are more marked than the latter. This results from an effort on the part of farm families to maintain standards of living wherever possible, of necessity below the accustomed ones of 1929, but less reduced than the depleted pocketbooks would indicate.

J. H. KOLB.

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RURAL RELIEF STUDIES.

Elzer D. Tetreau has accepted a temporary position with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in charge of research pertaining to rural relief. Mr. Tetreau is working under the direction of Corrington Gill, Director of Research and Statistics, and E. L. Kirkpatrick, Rural Relief Advisor.

Mr. Tetreau's plans for research include a number of spot studies or surveys of farm and village families on relief in selected areas. The studies are conducted in cooperation with the departments of rural sociology in state colleges. Two units of this study are already under way, in Wisconsin and Maryland.

Winefred Bray and Stanley Hore are assisting with field work in Wisconsin. Margaret Coffin and Agnes Boynton are assisting in Maryland.

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DIRECTORY OF TEACHERS OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

A directory of teachers of rural sociology has been issued by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in multigraph form for the present scholastic year. It may be had upon request.

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DR. MANNICHE TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. Peter Manniche, founder and principal of the International Peoples' College, Elsinore, Denmark, is on a world trip. He expects to arrive in Victoria on the Empress of Japan about March 3, and to spend the month of March on a lecture tour. After a few days in western Canada the tentative plans are to schedule him in the west for about ten days. This would make him available in the Chicago and eastern area from about the middle of March to the first of April.

RURAL INDUSTRIES IN CHINA.

Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China, has recently issued Bulletin No. 5, by Dr. H. D. Fong, Research Director. This bulletin deals with the following topics: The meaning of rural industries, agriculture in rural districts, rural manufacturing industries, place of rural industries in national economy, present status of rural industries in China, and other topics of interest.

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RECENT STUDIES IN COOPERATION WITH
THE DIVISION OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE.

Trends in Town-Country Relations. This is a notable re-study of social relations in Walworth County, Wisconsin, by Dr. J. H. Kolb and Dr. Robert A. Polson, and published by the Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, Research Bulletin 117. This trend was first recognized and analyzed in a study of twelve centers in Walworth County, Wisconsin, initiated in August, 1911, by C. J. Galpin, then of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, now of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The original study was entitled "The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community," Research Bulletin 34, Agric. Exp. Sta., Univ. of Wisconsin, May, 1915. The bulletin states: "Testimony regarding the influence of the original study in introducing the idea of social ecology into the general field of sociology was given by Dr. Robert E. Park of the University of Chicago at a meeting of the rural sociologists in their first conference of Funnell workers in Land Grant Colleges at Purdue University in April, 1927. He indicated that it was the report of the trade area study of Walworth County which stimulated him to initiate first studies of ecological areas in the Chicago region."

The Population of Missouri, A General Survey of Its Sources, Changes, and Present Composition. Prof. H. J. Burt is the author of this bulletin, published by the Univ. of Missouri, the general purpose of which is to give somewhat of an historical and statistical account of population developments in Missouri. Two immediate objectives lie behind this general purpose. The first of these is to provide a body of useful population data featuring the status of the farmer class in the state population. The second is to explore the field in a search for problems needing special study.

The Income, Savings, and Work of Boys and Girls on Farms in New York, 1930. This bulletin by Howard W. Beers, published by Cornell

University Agricultural Experiment Station, presents an analysis of the money received by farm boys and girls, their savings and property, and their work. These factors are examined for possible association with one another and with such variables as vocational education, junior extension, parental experience, and family composition.

Social and Economic Areas of Broome County, New York, 1928, by Dwight Sanderson and published by Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station is one of a series of studies including several counties in central New York, which seek to determine the geographic areas in which the people have economic and social contacts at rural (village, hamlet, and open country) and urban centers; the extent to which the economic and social life is carried on at one center in a given area, or to which, and for what purposes, it is divided among several centers; whether rural communities are growing or declining in population and in economic and social institutions and activities, and the differences of such changes, if any, between communities of different size, etc.

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BLOOMFIELD FARMERS' CLUB.

Dr. J. H. Kolb of the University of Wisconsin has recently received a letter from the Secretary of the Bloomfield, Wisconsin, Farmers' Club as follows:

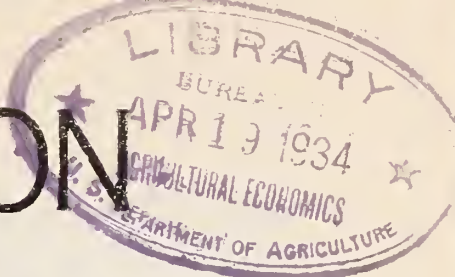
"The Bloomfield Farmers' Club was organized 20 years ago under the direction of Prof. C. J. Galpin. A bulletin was issued from the University of Wisconsin with details of program and organization of this Club. We do wish that you could be present at the Annual Community Fair and see the results of the work done in this community by your department twenty years ago. If you have any contact with Prof. Galpin, who I understand is in Washington, I hope you will tell him of this 20th yearly event."

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April 1, 1934

Vol. VIII No. 2

FIFTEEN YEARS OF RESEARCH.

The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life was established in the administration of President Wilson, June, 1919, under Secretary Houston, Secretary of Agriculture at the time. It was determined that this Division should study the human values in farm life in the belief that both for the advantage of agriculture and for the public welfare a deeper knowledge of these values should be disclosed by scientific research. This determination constituted a decided departure in research and has in it some reminder now of what is called The New Deal. There are presented herewith a few bare facts concerning the work of this Division over the 15-year period since its establishment.

Cooperation in Washington. The Division has cooperated in studies with the following governmental agencies: The Divisions of Farm Management and Costs, Land Economics, Agricultural Finance, Crop and Livestock Estimates, and Cooperative Marketing; the Bureaus of Plant Industry, Home Economics, Chemistry and Soils, Forest Service, Public Roads, Extension Service, and the Office of Experiment Stations; the Departments of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Interior, Office of Education; Treasury, Public Health; and the Farm Board (now Farm Credit Administration).

Cooperation with institutions in the states. The Division has cooperated with the following institutions in making research studies: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Alabama College, Montevallo; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Hendrix College, Conway; The State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins; Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs; Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens; Northern Illinois State Teachers College, DeKalb; Purdue University, Lafayette; Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; University of Kentucky, Lexington; Tulane University, Baton Rouge; University of Maryland, College Park; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Boston University, Boston; Michigan State College,

East Lansing; Western State Normal, Kalamazoo; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Mississippi State College, State College; University of Missouri, Columbia; Montana State College, Bozeman; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; University of New Hampshire, Durham; New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick; New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca; Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York City; North Carolina State College of Agriculture, Raleigh; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro; North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College; University of North Dakota, Grand Forks; Ohio State University, Columbus; Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater; Pennsylvania State College, State College; Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College; South Dakota State College of Agriculture, Brookings; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station; Brigham Young University, Provo; University of Vermont, Burlington; Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg; University of Virginia, University; Hampton Institute, Hampton; State College of Washington, Pullman; University of West Virginia, Morgantown; University of Wisconsin, Madison, making a total of 48 institutions in 37 states.

Non-cooperative studies printed in Washington. Non-cooperative studies were made by the staff in Washington in the following states; Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, making a total of 43 states in which studies were conducted.

Personnel. The following number of persons have been on the rolls of the Division during the 15-year period: Washington: Scientific 8, clerks, 50; Field: Agents and collaborators 165, clerks, 145. Total: 368.

Number of bulletins. The number of bulletins published by the cooperating institutions in the different states has been 101; the number issued by the Department in Washington, 21; mimeographs, 95.

Copies distributed. The total number of copies of bulletins and mimeographs issued in Washington, and practically all distributed is as follows: Bulletins, 1,076,692, and mimeographs, 141,830. This number does not include the distribution of cooperative bulletins issued by the states.

Formal addresses by staff in Washington. The number of addresses given at various institutions over the 15-year period by the scientific workers in Washington is distributed as follows: Chief of Division, 160; staff 31, total 191. These were delivered in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, making a total of 32 states.

Number of special articles contributed to the press. The total number of special articles contributed to the press totalled 45.

Books written by the staff. The staff has written the following books during the 15-year period.

C. J. Galpin. Rural Social Problems, D. Appleton-Century Co., N.Y. City, 1924; Empty Churches, D. Appleton-Century Co., 1925; Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology, (Sorokin, Zimmerman, and Galpin) The University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1930; Editor of Century Rural Life Books.

T. B. Manny. Rural Municipalities, D. Appleton-Century Co., 1930, (The Century Rural Life Books, C. J. Galpin, Editor).

E. L. Kirkpatrick. The Farmer's Standard of Living, D. Appleton-Century Co., 1929. (The Century Rural Life Books, C. J. Galpin, Editor).

In foreign lands. Governments, institutions, and learned societies in foreign lands have constantly received our publications and have indicated a positive interest in our research, its technique, and results. Bulletins are sent regularly upon request to the following countries: Sweden, India, Germany, China, Brazil, Holland, Italy, Japan, South Africa, Wales, and Canada. While on an official trip to 13 foreign countries in 1926, the Chief of the Division was decorated by King Albert of Belgium for the assistance of the Division to Belgium in research on the human factor in agriculture.

C. J. GALPIN,
Economist in Charge,
Farm Population and Rural Life.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Dr. Harold Hoffsommer, Professor of Sociology, under a special appointment from the United States Census Bureau is at present supervising two rural studies in the state under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the one covering two and the other ten counties and employing about thirty people. The ten-county project which had its origin in the state is an inquiry into landlord-tenant relations particularly respecting the relief of cropper families.

HAROLD HOFFSOMMER.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS.

University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 296, "Rural Social Organization in the Rice Area," by T. C. McCormick, was published in December. This is the second of a series of rural organization studies to be completed. A third, made in the south-central part of the state in the upland cotton section, has been tabulated and is ready to be written.

A great deal of time since the middle of December has been given to the supervision of a rural unemployment relief census being taken in the state by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Ten field visitors and three office workers are being used on this survey. Field work will be finished by March 30.

Three classes, Rural Sociology, the Rural Family, and Rural Organization, with a total enrollment of 66 students, are being taught during the spring semester.

T. C. McCORMICK.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Professor E. H. Lott is on leave of absence this year doing additional graduate work in the Department of Rural Social Organization at Cornell University.

At the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society, Dean Fred C. Frey was elected Chairman of the Section on Rural Sociology. Dean Frey read a paper on "Negro Migration" at the annual meeting of the Southwestern Social Science Association, Dallas, March 30.

Prof. T. Lynn Smith and Miss Mary Byrd are supervising the local surveys of rural families which are being conducted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in this State.

Two masters theses are nearing completion here. Mr. C. L. Folse is analyzing the "Form of Settlement as a Factor in Social Solidarity" and Miss Mary Byrd is analyzing the factors which account for variations in the death rate in Louisiana.

T. LYNN SMITH.

MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE.

In connection with the rural community research project, the Department of Sociology has obtained the high school attendance of farm youth for all the rural school districts of Michigan for a period of 17 years and is now mapping these districts and the high school zones for all communities in the state.

The Adjustment of Rural Youth to the New Conditions in Agriculture and Rural Life was the subject for discussion at the meeting of the Michigan Country Life Conference held in connection with Farmers' Week during the latter part of January. A panel discussion by young people and adults proved to be very interesting and suggestive of problems and programs.

The Second Annual Conference of Michigan Collegiate Country Life Clubs will be held at Michigan State College April 28. The general subject for the Conference will be Social and Economic Planning in Rural Life.

The Department in cooperation with the State Conference of Social Work, the National Home Missions Council and State representatives of religious denominations is planning a Community Leaders Conference to be held here the week of July 16.

Dr. C. R. Hoffer, who is Chairman of the Ingham County Relief Commission, has been assisting in the development of a county unit system of relief administration. It is expected that the development of this system will provide additional field opportunities for students in the Department who enroll for the Social Work Series.

Miss Nellie Holmes, who received the M. A. degree in Sociology at Michigan State College last June, is directing the survey of rural relief which is being conducted in two countries of Michigan by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

EBEN MUMFORD.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sociological research in the University of New Hampshire, inclusive of projects in rural sociology has greatly been quickened by the activities of CWA and CWS investigations.

Director Kendall is making available tabulated material on three typical areas, -- a poor town, a medium or average town, and one representing the best section in Merrimac County. More specifically the project has to do with a farm housing survey, over two thousand records were taken. What these data will mean in defining social trends are not yet apparent.

Steps are also being taken to evaluate other Federal and State investigations dealing with statistics on crime, probation, etc. This is more specifically in the field of social case work.

An interest has been shown on the part of State and University officials to organize a social research bureau or at least a social research council. We are taking our cue from "Social Science Research Organization in American Universities and Colleges," a recent publication by Wilson Gee, University of Virginia.

A. N. FRENCH.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. H. W. Beers has been appointed associate economic analyst in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and is assisting in arranging research studies of rural relief families in various states. He will return to Cornell next year.

DWIGHT SANDERSON.

TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

A number of rural projects are under way at Teachers College, Columbia University, some of which are under the cooperative direction of the rural sociology and adult education departments.

William Stacy of Iowa State College of Agriculture, fellow in adult education, is exploring the sociological and educational bases for an integrated state program in adult education.

Another project is an experiment in adult education in a New Jersey community of 5,000 population. The program was built on house-to-house survey and its development is being contemporaneously studied. Mr. Charles Loomis is responsible for this study.

A more definitely rural study is concerned with the functions, financing and service areas of rural libraries in New Jersey - a state with a county library system.

A rather extensive study is also under way of the reading interests of adult elementary students, such as those in the Southern Mountains, and among the urban foreign born, of available materials for such students, of the sort of library service necessary and of the conditioning socio-economic factors involved. This study is being directed by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morriss of the Teachers College staff, formerly director of Adult Education in North Carolina. This study is involving considerable field work in which selected schools and libraries are cooperating.

A final project is a study of county consolidation and its educational implications in a mid-western state. This includes a case study of a proposed tri-county consolidation that failed in order to determine the causes of failure. Mr. Euler, who is making this study is basing the field work data on investigations in half of the school districts of the counties involved in the case study.

EDMUND deS.BRUNNER.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING,
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

N.C. Experiment Station Bulletin 295, "Rural Urban Migration in North Carolina, 1920 to 1930" will be ready for distribution shortly. This bulletin analyzes the extent of net migration from farms to towns and cities of North Carolina by age, sex, and color from 1920 to 1930. The survival rate method of analysis was used in this part of the bulletin. It also includes a brief summary of some of the outstanding population facts and trends in the state. In addition an analysis is also made of the Census data relating to the state of birth of residents and natives of North Carolina.

This department is cooperating with the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in a study of Rural Families Receiving Relief. Anson, Pitt and Sampson Counties were chosen for the study.

This department has also directed a study, for the Tennessee Valley Authority, of Rural-Urban Migration between 1920 and 1930 in the States of Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Our project on Farm Family Functions will be completed this year. New projects planned are: Recent Changes in the Social and Economic Status of North Carolina Farm Families, The Natural Increase of the Population of North Carolina, Recent Migration Trends in North Carolina, Social Aspects of Agricultural Adjustment and Rural Rehabilitation Policies.

C. HORACE HAMILTON.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

T. J. Hendrickson, and James Marshall, research assistants in agricultural economics and rural sociology, have resigned to accept positions as Educational Directors of CCC camps in Tennessee. James E. Carson has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hendrickson.

James L. Anderson who holds the Master's Degree from the University of Tennessee in agricultural economics and rural sociology has been appointed research assistant at the Tennessee Experiment Station.

C. E. ALLRED.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

E. L. Kirkpatrick, on leave the past semester to serve as rural relief analyst and advisor in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, resumed his work in the Department of Rural Sociology, February 1. His time is being devoted to teaching a seminar course "The New Deal in its Relation to Rural Standards of Living" and to supervision of two research projects, "The Effect of the Depression of Farm Family Living" and "Causes, Extent and Probable Effect of Rural Relief in Three Selected Counties."

Peter Manniche, founder and principal of the Peoples International College of Denmark, was a guest of the College of Agriculture on March 19. He spoke at a convocation on "The Folk High Schools of Denmark and the Development of a Farming Community" and at an informal luncheon immediately

following. Students interested in the rural youth movement in Denmark as well as in this country were given opportunity for conference with Dr. Manniche.

Rosalind Tough, research assistant in the Department of Rural Sociology since July, has accepted the position of associate economic analyst in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in January. She will assist E. D. Tetreau and Clark Tibbits and others with the supervision of rural relief studies in different states.

Research projects under the CWA. Research projects under the direction of J. H. Kolb, under CWA, include a survey of town-country communities of Evansville and Stoughton and an analysis of the educational situation and needs of farm youth in Wisconsin. In the former special emphasis is given to educational, recreational and economic interdependencies within the town trade and service area. This study was initiated by citizens of communities under direction of the high school principals. The latter study in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Education is attempting to ascertain the extent to which farm boys and girls are able to avail themselves of opportunities and to find ways and means whereby a larger per cent of the total can continue their education.

CWA Adult Education workers take up Rural Sociology Extension Project. Starting December 1 under the provisions of the FERA and its subsidiary, CWA, 146 workers were assigned to the University of Wisconsin on an "Adult Education" project. Sixteen of these workers were assigned to a recreation project concerned with drama, music, and games and athletics, and twelve to a public discussion project. Seventeen of these workers did most of their work in rural areas cooperatively supervised by the University Extension Division, the Rural Sociology Department, and the respective subject matter departments. A few counties in which some of the work has been concentrated have effectually demonstrated the possibilities of intensive county-wide emphasis.

Interest in public discussion is expanding in Wisconsin. The five counties which started this project last year, continued it again this year and six new counties also took it up. The most popular subject this year has been the "Agricultural Adjustment Program" with "Local Government" also creating much interest. On both of the topics, study and discussion outlines have been worked out. About 300 local discussion leaders have been discussing them out in the state this winter. The discussion method is being used as a method of getting information on the vital issues of the day. It was a prominent feature of this year's Farm and Home Week program at the College of Agriculture with eighteen farm men and women coming in as discussion leaders and to "teach the teachers" at the State University.

E. L. KIRKPATRICK.

BACK-TO-THE-FARM MOVEMENT SLOWING UP.

The following radio talk was delivered by Dr. C. J. Galpin through station WMAL and other stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, Wednesday, March 28, 1934.

Each year the Bureau of Agricultural Economics prepares an estimate of the change in number of persons living on farms. Since many people living outside of the cities do not live on plots of ground large enough to be called farms, these estimates do not give a complete story of the landward movement of the city people, but the estimates do show what is happening among an important part of the population of the United States. The figures that I am about to give you indicate marked changes compared with last year's report. I am sure that you will be interested to hear of these recent developments. Many newspapers within the next day or two will also carry the story but in greater detail.

The number of persons living on farms in the United States on January 1, 1934, is estimated at 32,509,000; a small gain over last year's figure. The present total constitutes a new all-time record in the number of persons living on farms since last year's total was at that time the largest farm population ever reported. But what I want you to notice particularly is that the gain of 267,000 occurring during 1933 is only about one-fourth as large as the gain which occurred one year earlier. The reasons for this much smaller gain will appear presently.

The movement of persons from cities to farms was only 951,000 during 1933 compared with 1,544,000 the preceding year. Many farmers who furnished the information upon which these estimates are based said that inability to find living quarters in the country combined with some improvement in urban employment conditions caused a big drop in the farmward movement of city people that has been under way for several years past.

The movement of people from farms to cities during 1933 increased 167,000 over the movement reported a year ago. This change also suggests some improvement in urban conditions. A number of farmers reported that part of the people in their localities who had moved out to farms from cities when unemployment became acute had recently obtained employment in urban centers and had moved back to the cities usually taking their dependents with them.

But the most important piece of news about these movements between farm and city during 1933 yet remains to be told. For the first time since 1929, last year's movement from farms to cities exceeded the movement in the opposite direction: 227,000 more persons left farms for cities than arrived at farms from cities. Each year from 1920 through 1929, saw a large net

movement away from farms. During the entire 10-year period, over 6 million more people moved cityward than moved farmward. Only in 1930, 1931, and 1932 was this urban tide reversed in the direction of the farm. The resumption in 1933 of the former cityward trend, especially if continued through 1934, may constitute another sign of economic recovery. Only because the usual large surplus of births over deaths among the farm population was maintained during 1933 did a small net gain in farm population result in the face of the foregoing excess of departures from farms over arrivals at farms.

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NEXT MEETING OF AMERICAN
COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of the American Country Life Association will be held in Washington, D. C., in cooperation with the University of Maryland just prior to the Conference of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, the topic to be "National Planning and Rural Life." One session will be given to a celebration of the significance of the report of the Commission on Country Life appointed by Theodore Roosevelt when President.

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FIRST COMMEMORATION CONFERENCE.

Virginia State College and Hampton Institute cooperated in holding the first Collegiate Country Life Conference commemorating the work of the Theodore Roosevelt Country Life Commission. The conference was held on February 10 and "dedicated to the stimulation of interest in the study of our rural life problems." It was held at Ettrick, Virginia, under the sponsorship of the Agricultural Clubs (of Virginia State College) and the Agricultural Association (of Hampton Institute).

The program included addresses "The Roosevelt Country Life Commission Report as an Illustration of Social Planning," by Dr. J. M. Ellison, "Broom-Sedge and Pines, or Social and Economic Planning Needed Today," by Prof. Donald Fenn, and "American Farm Policy," by Dr. Wilson Gee. It gave special emphasis to needed programs for the improvement of rural life with respect to public schools, adult education and cooperative buying and selling. Round table discussions were held on these aspects of our major rural life problems; led by Professors Archie Richardson, J. R. Thomas, Orleans Reid, Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter and Robert Bracy.

The clubs or organizations conducting the conference, one of which is affiliated with the American Country Life Association, are to be congratulated on being the first to carry out the commemoration idea on a state-wide basis. According to present indication there will be fifteen or twenty other collegiate conferences on a state-wide basis during the year.

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SECOND COMMEMORATION CONFERENCE.

The second State Collegiate Country Life Conference will be held at the University of Wisconsin, May 12, under the auspices of the Blue Shield Country Life, the University 4-H, and Euthenics Clubs in the College of Agriculture. The conference will be open to members of country life clubs and rural social science classes in all Wisconsin colleges and normal training schools.

The program, which is of a discussion nature primarily, will center on the topic "Rural Youth and Rural Life Clubs." It will start with an address on "The New Deal and Rural Youth" and continue with forums and discussions on young people and the community, rural young people and jobs, and young people and rural life club opportunities. It is planned to close with a demonstration program for rural areas, followed by a social hour including folk dancing.

This conference is one of the number following the suggestions of the Student Section of the American Country Life Association for the commemoration of the Theodore Roosevelt Country Life Commission.

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RURAL SOCIOLOGISTS INVITED TO
USE STUDIES OF THE DIVISION.

In the last October issue of Farm Population and Rural Life Activities was an item describing how the publications of the Division over its entire period since establishment are made available for the use of students visiting the Division. Rural sociologists are invited also, when in Washington, to make use of this product of the Division's work. It will be found very easy by means of the card index to locate any topic which may have been studied either by the staff in Washington or by cooperators in the states.

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TWO RECENT STUDIES IN COOPERATION WITH
THE DIVISION OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE.

"Relation of Cities and Larger Villages to Changes in Rural Trade and Social Areas in Wayne County, New York," Bul. 582, by Harold C. Hoffsommer, and "The Relationship of the Open-Country Population of Genesee County, New York, to Villages and Cities," Bul. 583, by Edward A. Taylor, have recently been published by Cornell University, under the direction of Dr. Dwight Sanderson. These bulletins are two of a series of studies dealing with the social and economic areas of counties in central New York. Of these

the following have been published: Bulletin 524, Schuyler County; Bulletin 529, Yates County; Bulletin 559, Broome County. Similar studies on Onondaga, and Otsego Counties are now in preparation. A bulletin summarizing the studies of the seven counties will then complete the series.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADDRESSES.

Dr. T. B. Manny, Senior Agricultural Economist, of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life was busy with speaking engagements the week of February 26 - March 2. He delivered four addresses at the Institute of Rural Economics at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. February 26 on the theme "The Reorganization of Local Government," with titles of addresses as follows: "Functions of Townships and Villages," "The Idea of a New Rural Municipality," "Ways of Reorganizing County Government," and "Relations of State and County Governments." In addition farmers' meetings were held at four other places in New Jersey at each of which one address was delivered covering the most important points of the first day's talks. Copies may be obtained, so long as the supply lasts, by writing the Division.

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FARM FAMILY LIVING.

In Sociologus, a Journal of Sociology and Social Psychology, December, 1933, and printed in Leipzig, Germany, there is contained an article by Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick and E. G. Tough, of the University of Wisconsin, printed in English, on "Extent of Association of Some Principal Elements of Farm Family Living."

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RURAL INDUSTRIES SUPPLEMENT INCOME ON FARMS, NEW SURVEY SHOWS.

Farm people employed by 123 factories in fifteen Eastern, Southern, and Central States received \$1,800,000 in wages in 1931; 5 of the factories, paid \$22,000 to farm people for work at home, such as chair caning, and the 123 factories paid out approximately \$1,100,000 for raw farm materials used in manufacturing products, according to a survey now being completed by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This survey is designed to gain some measure of the income of farm people apart from that received from farming. The 1930 Census disclosed that approximately 1,500,000 people living on farms are employed in other lines of work; conversely that nearly 450,000 urban people are employed in agricultural production. The outside occupations of people who live on farms range from banking to railroading. The Census reported that the farm population included 11,000 persons classed in banking and brokerage activities; 11,000 in insurance and real estate; 18,000 in filling stations and automobile agencies; 24,000 public servants; 225,000 professional people; 231,000 people engaged in the transportation industry.

The 123 factories included in the bureau's survey are located in comparatively small towns or in the open country. Of a total of 18,805 employees in these factories, 4,174 were farm residents of whom 482 men were active farm operators and the remainder members of farm families. The factories included textile mills, paper plants, canning factories, meat packing plants, machine shops, leather factories, clay and glass industries. Some of the factories are owned entirely by farm people, some are financed in part by farm people. More than half the factories surveyed are in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; there is a good representation in West Virginia, Massachusetts, and New York, and the remainder are scattered generally throughout the area covered by the survey.

Most of the farmers who have invested in the various industries were receiving some income on their investments; and the existence of the factories afforded an expanded outlet for locally produced fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk, and other farm products. Most of the farm people working for wages in the factories were receiving from \$600 to \$1,000 in wages per worker; there were many part-time workers who received \$50 to \$400 a year, and a few farm people were factory superintendents who received around \$3,000 a year.

Outside employment of farm people is especially pronounced in areas where small farms are numerous and where agriculture is handicapped by unfavorable natural resources. The survey excluded the subsistence type of farm where gardening is an adjunct of industrial employment, and included only people living on farms as defined by the Census. A survey in Knott County, Kentucky, made in 1930, revealed 138 local industrial enterprises engaged in by farm people in that area, principally handicrafts, saw milling, grist milling, coal mining, and stone quarrying. In a report on the Knott County survey it is stated that "small-scale industrial activities and handicraft work are now important sources of income for farm families in many places where soil, topography, and relative isolation preclude a profitable system of farming. Agriculture in these sections of restricted opportunity is largely a matter of subsistence farming; that is, the production of as many of the necessities of life as can be raised on the individual

farm. Only a little surplus to sell for cash is possible, so the family must turn to other kinds of work for its cash income."

Some of the farm people interviewed in the current survey said that were it not for the income received from outside industrial work they would have to quit farming; others that the local industrial employment kept young people on the farm. Some complaint was voiced that wages were too low, but the consensus was that the farm people employed even in part-time industrial work were better off, financially and socially, than if they lived in the city.

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PART-TIME FARMING IN MARYLAND.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Maryland has published a recent bulletin No. 357 on "Part-Time and Small-Scale Farming in Maryland," by W. P. Walker and S. H. DeVault.

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DR. GEE PUTS OUT HIS BOOK ON AMERICAN FARM POLICY.

Dr. Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia is the author of a recent book on the American Farm Policy, published by W.W.Norton and Company. Dr. Gee's usual conservative temper is preserved in this book which treats of Earlier Policy; The Agricultural Impasse; Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover; The New Deal; Our Land Policies; Ruralizing Industry; The "Community Dollar"; The Machinery of Planning; The Long Look Ahead. Dr. Gee says in closing: "It is reassuring that the magnitude of the task of completely rearranging the economic and social order of so huge a nation as the United States, and the expense and impracticability of a hasty effort toward accomplishing such an end, constitute barriers to ill-advised steps in that direction. Much better is the policy of well considered experimentation according to the principle of holding fast to that which has been demonstrated to be good and making it better as we can."

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INSURANCE OF FARM FAMILIES.

Michigan State College has issued Technical Bulletin No. 133, entitled "Insurance of Farm Families" by Irma H. Gross and Marguerite R. Bosworth. "This study of insurance attitudes and practices of farm families was undertaken to obtain factual material on the subject in order to judge the adequacy of insurance in promoting the economic security of farm family life. It was made in the Lansing area of Ingham county, Michigan, in 1931. The type of farming in this region is diversified. Schedules of 100 owner families and 100 tenant families selected at random, were collected by the junior author."

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FARMING IN HOLLAND.

Farmers of the United States and of Holland have many problems in common, according to Dr. Adriaan C. de Vooys, Dutch rural sociologist from the University of Utrecht, who is spending a year in the United States, studying rural conditions. As one European nation after another closed its doors by high tariffs to the products of Holland these extra laborers have been thrown out of work and have moved back to the farms. Agriculture had become a most intensive industry until recently, the visitor from Holland continued. In some sections many small farms were almost entirely under glass and fine table products were grown by artificial heat. The dairy industry flourished, supplying many lands with butter and cheese, and some 24,000,000 chickens supplied many more eggs than 8,000,000 Dutch could use.

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FIRST PROFESSORSHIPS IN RURAL
SOCIOLOGY IN CHINA AND INDIA.

Dr. Dwight Sanderson reports that Mr. W. H. Wiser, who received his Ph.D. degree, Cornell University, in June, 1933, with a thesis on "Social Institutions of a Hindu Village in North India" and author, with his wife, of "Behind Mud Walls," has been appointed Professor of Rural Sociology in the North India United Theological College at Saharanpur, United Provinces, India. This is the first professorship of Rural Sociology in India.

Chi-Ming Chiao, M. S. Cornell University, 1933, who majored in the Department of Rural Social Organization, has been appointed to the first professorship in Rural Sociology in China. He is professor of Rural Sociology and Rural Organization, University of Nanking, China.

April 1, 1934.

F.P.R.L. Activities.

17.

AN APPRECIATION FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The following letter has just been received by Dr. C. J. Galpin, in charge, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life:

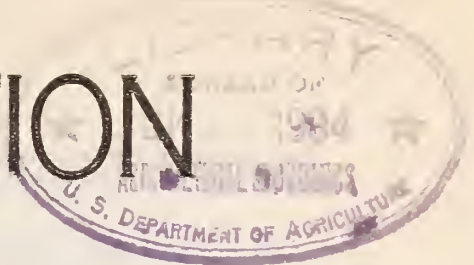
"The Presidency of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture takes the liberty of presenting you the best of wishes for your 70th birthday. We commemorate at this occasion your meritorious activity in rural sociology, which is very much appreciated in Czechoslovakia. You will find in Numbers 2 and 3 of the 10th Volume of the 'Bulletin of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture' a short report written by Prof. Vaclav Smetanka appreciating your activity.

"We hope, my dear Sir, you will continue for many years your work and we wish you the best success."

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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES



A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 1, 1934.

Vol. VIII, No. 3.

DR. GALPIN LEAVES DIVISION
OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE.

Dr. Galpin retired from the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life June 30, 1934, having reached the age limit of service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He expects to take up writing, lecturing, and teaching in the field of Rural Sociology as occasion permits.

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TO OUR COOPERATORS.

I count myself fortunate indeed to have been during the past fifteen years associated with the insight and sincerity of fine leadership in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and in the Department of Agriculture; fortunate to have been in daily contact in the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life with a group of able, devoted young men and women; fortunate to have been supported by a great group of inspiring cooperators in the States. As I look over our years of pioneer research under Federal authority, my regret at shortcomings is nearly obscured by a flood of satisfaction over our singleness of purpose to serve without stint in all our work. If our investigations have made a sufficient clearing in the tangled problem of rural life to afford a footing even for the reinforced efforts of the Division in the new era, I am content. In laying down my office and leaving to other hands the responsibility for Federal research in the problems of rural human relationships, I do so with profound faith in the future of rural social science. Its place among the sciences will have increasing recognition, and the body of rural sociologists will be more and more able to keep the science growing. I wish to extend to my fellow workers my personal as well as professional appreciation of their splendid cooperation during the years. Their future gains and triumphs in this field will find me applauding their determination to serve their day and generation.

C. J. GALPIN.

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UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA.

Rural sociology work in Arizona. The work is not quite a year old in Arizona but the attack has been chiefly along three lines. One of these lines is the problem of supplying information to rural adult groups dealing with matters relating indirectly to the problems of agricultural production and marketing. To find out exactly what the rural people were wanting in this new field, a questionnaire was prepared and discussed with groups of these people. The questionnaires were filled out and tabulations showed that they wanted information dealing with banking and finance, with problems of local taxation, general school administration and legislative proposals to remedy existing unfavorable conditions. In cooperation with the groups affected, a series of six lectures were outlined dealing with some of these problems, lectures to be given by specialists from the general staff of the University. These lectures embraced such problems as the general functions of government, money and banking, public school administration and finance, local taxation, and what the Civil Service might do for state and county governments based on the experience in governmental units now trying it out. Some of the groups in the communities affected expressed doubt of a very widespread interest in these fields but because of the encouragement received in most quarters, the program was carried out. Agencies in the different communities where this series of lectures was presented were asked to cooperate and did so effectively. A total, as above stated, of six meetings was held in two communities, in one of which, a rather small one, the average attendance for each of the six lectures was 41 persons, and in the larger one it was 124. The average attendance in each instance was higher than for meetings held in these communities by other University workers in a long period of time indicating that the need was an actual one and that the people appreciated the matter that was presented. Letters of commendation were sent in, voluntarily, to the University authorities and many statements of their value were made directly by those in attendance. Especially did the local leaders appreciate the information brought to their doors on public school finance and in discussion of general governmental problems. Before the series had gone very far, requests were had for it to be presented in other communities but finances did not permit it this year. Tentative arrangements are under way for extending this movement into two or three additional counties, possibly four.

We are attacking at the present time a general community program for the use of leisure time and contacts have been made for pushing this particular field this coming year as a major activity. This will include a recreational program which will be tied up with a program in instruction. This new field looks very promising.

A.B.BALLANTYNE.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Zimmerman reports that he will be spending some time this summer working on his LePlay book, reading proof on the history of family living studies, and overseeing some studies of unemployment and family living conditions which he is conducting in Middlesex and Worcester Counties, Massachusetts.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Prof. W. Russell Tylor has written to Dr. Galpin the following letter which may be of interest to rural sociologists. Doubtless Prof. Tylor would be willing to send copies of his outline to other teachers who are especially interested.

"As of possible interest to you who are primarily interested in this field, I am enclosing herewith an outline of my course in Rural Sociology as I have conceived and evolved it. You will note that I have drawn somewhat freely from some of your own works.

"I aim to cover the sociology of rural life from a cosmopolitan viewpoint. The geographic or regional, as well as the historic or time element, are both points of departure. Thus rural life throughout the world and from primitive times to the present is brought under survey. At the same time the problems and aspects of rural life in contemporary America, with due recognition of basic economic factors, are given due emphasis.

"I may add that while conducting class discussions throughout the course by considering in detail each of these questions in order herewith, I have never had a class exhibit more consistent and detailed preparation, as a class. Several copies of each of these works is on reserve for the class's disposal. The class consists of thirty upperclassmen - large enough for this discussion method."

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

On Saturday, May 12, there was held at the University of Illinois a Young Peoples' Rural Life Conference and was attended by approximately 350 young folks representing over fifty different types of organizations and were from forty-eight counties. The conference was different from the usual Collegiate Country Life Conference in that it included representatives of young peoples' groups active in the rural communities of the state as well as those which are functioning in connection with activities carried on by teachers' colleges and universities for the interest in the improvement of rural life.

The enthusiasm was so keen at this conference that it was decided to continue another year and have a similar conference at the University of Illinois next spring.

The central theme of this conference was "The Challenge of Rural Life." Some of the outstanding contributions were made by Peter Manniche, Head of the International Peoples' College of Denmark; Dean Emeritus Eugene Davenport; Dean H. W. Mumford; J. V. Stephenson, a farmer in La-Salle County; Mrs. Homer R. Johnson, a farmer's wife in McLean County; D. H. Doane of the Doane Agricultural Service; Lois Schenck of the Prairie Farmer; and representatives of approximately twenty groups who submitted statements in answer to Secretary Wallace's challenge to rural youth and who gave reports of the activities of their various groups and organizations. The feeling was that the young people of ages eighteen to thirty are ready for a program developed in their interest and are anxious to take active part in the development of a new rural social order.

There has been developed in connection with the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission a division on rural relief and rehabilitation of which C. H. Humphrey, who has had experience with the management of farms, has been made director. An advisory committee was also selected. The Division of Rural Relief and Rehabilitation has been giving chief attention to the development of subsistence gardens and the provision of seed, including potato seed, for these gardens. Their attention is now being directed to the provision of loans for livestock feed, especially in southern Illinois areas where feed is short this year due to a drying up of pastures in the last two years. Plans are being developed looking to the working out of subsistence homesteads both in scattered locations and in community groups.

The extension man in Rural Sociology has been working more closely than ever with community unit organizations in helping them build local programs to secure the benefits of the Extension Service. A great deal of interest has been exhibited in the corn-hog and wheat plan and the system of holding community meetings has been the outstanding method of informing the farmers as to the conditions of these plans. There were 2027 community corn-hog educational meetings and over 1200 wheat educational meetings in which 6250 community committeemen assisted. Reports from 67 counties indicate that there were 8721 leaders used in connection with the regular extension work for the past year, 21-3/10 percent of which were engaged directly in some form of community organization activity. Approximately 34 percent of the communities have community units organized to cooperate with the Extension Service, many of them going under the name of Farm Bureau Units, Farm and Home Bureau Units, Community Clubs, and Farmers' Clubs. County conferences in more than two-thirds of the counties was one of the chief activities which took the time of the extension man in Rural Sociology during the past year.

Research work in Rural Sociology has been expanded to include advisory work with CWA projects, particularly in relation to subsistence homesteads. Approximately 4000 schedules were secured in connection with the subsistence homestead studies which have been put on master sheets preparatory to machine tabulation. Also, advisory work has been done in connection with a land-taxation, land-delinquency, real-estate-transfer study carried through CWA. Direction has been given to population movement and distribution studies carried out through student help in connection with FERA and to provide the Illinois State Planning Commission with background information for the development of a state planning program.

The Purnell projects are being carried along as rapidly as possible, the one on forces affecting rural social organization being completed to the place where the manuscript is in the hands of the editor, and the second on the effectiveness of 4-H Club work in the state being in the last stages of the statistical analysis. Parts of the latter study will be used in a paper to be prepared for the joint conference of 4-H Club leaders and rural sociologists at the Washington Club Camp in June.

D.E.LINDSTROM.

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

The Kentucky Rural Church Council arranged for a Rural Life Sunday broadcast from Station WHAS, May 6, 1934. The Council is an inter-denominational organization formed last January when nearly 200 rural pastors and interested laymen met at the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, in connection with the annual Farm and Home Convention.

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WESTERN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

On May 10, 1934, Hudsonville, Michigan, dedicated (a completed CWA project) a combined auditorium and gymnasium with stage, kitchen, floor and shower equipment. The seating capacity is 900. A graduate of the Hudsonville High School, now a college senior, is paralleling this new community equipment with a searching study of the present recreation activities of the youth of Hudsonville and cooperating territory. This study is a project of a senior class in rural sociology in the Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Dr. Walter A. Terpenning recently read a paper on "Trends in Rural Communities and Methods of Studying Them," at the National Conference of Social Work. It is to be published in the Proceedings.

ERNEST BURNHAM.

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

During the year the Department of Rural Sociology published "Community Trends: Second Report," and "The Population of Missouri," by Henry J. Burt. A population project dealing with incorporated places on a case study basis is being conducted, the purpose being to ascertain the conditions and circumstances accompanying either gain or loss in population.

Prof. Walter H. Burr, who for the past several years has been professor of rural sociology in charge of social case work courses, has resigned to continue his work as associate director with the National Re-employment Service, United States Department of Labor, with headquarters in Washington.

Dr. L. G. Brown, who has done Prof. Burr's work during his absence, has completed a text book on Social Psychology which will be published by McGraw-Hill. It will be off the press in the early summer.

Edward Soby, formerly a field representative of the Pittsburgh Housing Association, has been appointed a graduate assistant in rural sociology. He is pursuing a study of county almshouses. In this he is assisted by six investigators financed by the Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission.

The curriculum for training of rural social workers has about fifty majors. Twelve will be graduated in June. About fifteen students will be placed with outstanding city and county social work agencies in the Middle West during the coming summer for twelve weeks of practice work.

Dr. E. L. Morgan has been appointed adviser to the staff of the Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission, to which he is giving about one-half time.

Because of the unusual demand for county social workers in Missouri, the Department, cooperating with the Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission, organized a short course of training for rural social work which began March 9, to continue until June 7. It was composed of 143 graduate students selected by special committees within each county with the approval of a representative of the Relief Commission. The short course was set up as a CWA project with the students working fifteen hours per week at 45¢ per hour. Text books are being furnished by the Relief Commission. The required courses are: Family Case Work, Special Problems in Home Economics, Administration of Public Welfare, and Special Investigations in Public Welfare. Various additional courses contributing to a graduate major in public welfare are required in individual cases. Those students who successfully complete the

courses may be eligible for practice work in Missouri counties during the summer and placement either as volunteer or paid workers in counties this fall.

Douglas Ensminger, a graduate major in the Department, is state director of county studies and is assisted by one investigator in each county financed by the State Relief Commission. This project includes surveys of soils, wages, churches, education, recreation, newspapers, social cleavages, leadership, vital statistics, rural school sanitation, transportation facilities, social organizations, libraries, hospitals, industries, costs of county child welfare, and an archaeological study.

E.L.MORGAN.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

"Relationships of Open-Country Families of Onondaga County, New York, to Socio-Economic Areas, Villages, and Cities, Bulletin 584, by Alfred Moore Paxson, has recently been published by Cornell University, and also Mimeograph Bulletin No. 2, entitled "The Rural Neighborhoods of Otsego County, New York, 1931," by Dwight Sanderson and Harold F. Dorn. This study is a resurvey. In 1920 a survey was made and published of the rural neighborhoods and communities, entitled, "The Social Areas of Otsego County," by Dwight Sanderson and Warren H. Thompson. The above-mentioned studies were made in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

"The Rural Homes of City Workers and Urban-Rural Migration," Bulletin 595, by Leland B. Tate, has just been issued. In the foreword of the bulletin Dr. Dwight Sanderson writes: "In an address before the American Country Life Association at Cornell University, August 18, 1931, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt announced the appointment of a New York State Commission on Rural Homes. Having been appointed a member of this commission, it seemed to me important to have some accurate knowledge of the extent to which city workers were commuting from rural homes and the trend of this movement. Arrangements were made with the Monroe County Regional Planning Board for the conduct of such a study, which was made by Mr. Tate, under my direction, and is here reported. Already the facts of this study are being utilized by Monroe County in planning a project for rural homes for city workers under the Subsistence Homestead Administration, created by President Roosevelt to carry out the ideas expressed in his address of 1931."

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NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Dr. E.A. Willson writes that he has been appointed Assistant Federal Emergency Relief Administrator for North Dakota, and will devote all of his time to this work for another year.

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OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

During the winter of 1933 - 1934 the Oklahoma Station entered into a cooperative project with the Civil Works Administration and other branches of the Federal and State governments, the object of which was to carry on a soil erosion prevention and conservation program in what is called the Stillwater Creek Watershed Area. As a parallel project three members of the Department of Agricultural Economics were asked by the Director of the Station and the supervisor of the project to initiate a social and economic survey of the area simultaneously with the soil program. Dr. J.T. Sanders will study the area from the standpoint of land utilization. Dr. P. H. Stephens will study it as a farm management project, and I am studying the population and institutional factors, the sociological aspects of the program. We are conducting this survey jointly.

O. D. DUNCAN.

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VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

We are happy to report that, even during these strenuous times, the interest and attendance at our Rural Ministers' Summer School has held up admirably and we have every prospect of this school being one of our best. You probably had something to do with the beginning of such programs many years ago. We have found it one of the most influential activities that we are promoting here at the college.

B.L. HUMMEL.

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Bulletins available. "Trends in Country Neighborhoods" by Kolb and others, and "The Life Cycle of the Farm Family in Relation to its Standards of Living and Ability to Pay," by Kirkpatrick and others, will be available from the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at an early date. Requests should be directed to the Mailing Room of the College of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin. The former is Research Bulletin No. 120, the latter is Research Bulletin No. 121.

D. E. Lindstrom, associate in sociology in the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, recently completed the requirements and was granted the Ph.D. degree in rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin. His thesis dealt with local group organizations among Illinois farm people. Miss Ethel Peterson completed the work for the Master's Degree with a thesis on the relief situation in Sawyer County, Wisconsin.

On June 28 and 29, E.L.Kirkpatrick delivered two radio talks over University of Wisconsin Station, WHA, entitled, "Galpin's Contribution to Rural Wisconsin," and "Galpin's Contribution to Rural United States."

Wisconsin plans its first re-creation summer camp. Wisconsin is this summer planning its first summer re-creation camp and conference for rural organization leaders and their families. It is to be held for three days in August on the shores of Columbian Lake. This is to be primarily a re-creation camp, but some time will be devoted each day to conferences on Wisconsin's rural organizations problems. There will also be separate conferences for representatives from the various types of rural organization.

Wileden goes to Washington to confer on rural youth problems. A. F. Wileden, Wisconsin Extension Rural Sociologist, was called to Washington in June for conference on the problems of rural youth. Other state leaders over the United States who are working with rural youth from 18 to 30 years of age are also to be present. At this time, Mr. Wileden presented a paper on "Neglected Youth - What About Them?" before the leaders in the National 4-H Club Congress, which is being held at the same time.

Plans are under way for the Thirteenth Annual Leadership Summer School, June 25 to July 6, 1934, under the direction of J.H.Kolb, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin. Courses to be given are principles of Education, Planning for Better Land Use, Rebuilding Community Life, Social Principles for Working with Families, Rural Community Organization, Agricultural Adjustments Programs, Public Welfare Administration in the Rural Community, Personality and Social Adjustment.

A feature of the Farm Field Day held at the State Experiment Station on June 2 was folk dances and choral music as illustrations of the development of Rural Recreation. The Elmdale dancers of Shawano County presented in costume the Norwegian folk dance, "Vave vadmél" or The Weaver's Dance. The choral group of fifty voices is illustrative of the recreational activity of a town-county community.

COLLEGIATE CONFERENCES IN COMMEMORATION
OF ROOSEVELT COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION.

Response to the suggestion of the Student Section of the American Country Life Association for conferences commemorating the work of the Theodore Roosevelt Country Life Commission is most encouraging. According to reports received to date, twelve meetings have been held during the year; most of these were on a state-wide basis.

The Wisconsin Conference held at Madison, May 12, became the largest student rural life assembly, state or national, ever held. Over 500 registered, representing the University of Wisconsin, five state teachers' colleges, fourteen county rural normal schools and one county school of agriculture. The affair was planned and conducted by the rural life clubs on the university campus, assisted by similar groups in the state teachers' colleges.

One of the high lights of the Wisconsin Conference was the opening address by Carl C. Taylor, vice-president of the American Country Life Association, on "The New Deal and Rural Youth." Another high light of the conference was the decision reached through small and large group discussion to "carry on" in further preparation for an annual conference. The plan calls for a state-wide study pertaining to rural youth, on the part of the university, teachers' colleges, and county normal schools. Information gathered will become the basis of discussion program conferences from year to year.

The Michigan Conference with almost 200, from 14 colleges in attendance, stressed social and economic planning for rural life. Among the high lights were "Summary of Roosevelt Country Life Commission" by Dean Davenport, reports of activities by visiting delegates, panel discussions on community study, rural education, recreation, etc., and participation in folk games led by Mr. and Mrs. Graham of Ashland College.

The Illinois Conference which gave promise of a larger delegation than the Wisconsin meeting (open to non-collegiate as well as collegiate groups, however), dealt with the "Challenge of Rural Life." Among the speakers were A.W. Nolan, originator of the collegiate rural club idea; J.A. Mathers, president of the Illinois Agricultural Club; Eugene Davenport, dean emeritus, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture; and Peter Manniche, president, Danish Folk School, Elsinore, Denmark.

The Nebraska Meeting, open to all colleges in the state, and attended by delegates from Doane College, Peru State Teachers College, and Nebraska Wesleyan, as well as the University of Nebraska, dealt with economic and social conditions in relation to the farm home and the rural community. The program consisted mainly of talks or addresses. Some of these were "Summary of Country Life Commission Activities", W. N. Delzell, Dean, Peru State Teachers College; "The Present Agricultural Situation", W.W.Burr, Dean, Nebraska College of Agriculture; "Reading on the Farm", Arthur Peterson; "Advantages of Country Life," Mrs. S.P.Davis; and "A Well Rounded Rural Program", E.L.Kirkpatrick.

Virginia. At the Rural Youth Conference held at Richmond, Virginia, May 4-5, "the attendance was small but the speeches were suggestive the delegates were interested and the discussion was enjoyed by all." The theme which ran through the conference was "We must create the type of world we want," and this developed into a state steering committee for guidance of youth. Members of the Committee are Gypsy Smith, J.F. Blair, B.L.Hummel, H.W.McLaughlin, W.S. Newman, C.R. Brown, G.A. Elcan, and Florence Stubbs.

Attention is called to the first conference of the year held at Ettrick, Virginia, in February. This meeting, held under the auspices of Agricultural and Home Economics clubs, Virginia State College, and the Agricultural Club, Hampton Institute, was reported in the April issue of Activities.

Kentucky. Conditions in Kentucky favored commemoration programs on local campuses rather than on a state-wide basis. The one at Lexington stressed plans for improving country life conditions of the future. The committee which arranged for the commemoration dinner on April 13, also suggested that a study be continued throughout the year on community, state, and national problems affecting rural life. It proposed that current articles and books on the New Deal be made available to students, and called attention to a selected list of materials.

At the meeting May 14, staged by the Rural Life Club at Eastern State Teachers College, Richmond; Norman Frost of Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, gave the main address. The Club carried out a number of worthwhile activities during the day.

The Pennsylvania Meeting, sponsored by the Penn State Country Life Club was open to teachers of agriculture and students from rural community high schools as well as students and faculty members of the Pennsylvania State College. The "Why and How of the Commission" by Arthur Myers 1934, "Twenty-five Years of Progress in Agriculture and Rural Life" by R.L.Watts, "American Youth in the Reconstruction Program" by William Igoe 1934, and "Looking Into the Future" by H.C. Fetterhoff were chief among the program numbers. A brief report of the meeting was sent to county agents and to vocational teachers of agriculture to aid them in putting on programs of a similar nature.

Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Conference was held at the State College of Agriculture on May 11, with which one of the members of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission, K.L.Butterfield was affiliated. Owing to this, special attention was given to "satisfactory ways of recognizing meritorious service to rural life." Another object of the meeting was to reemphasize the importance of country life as an exceedingly satisfactory way of living and one which must be given greater consideration in the light of economic and social changes. Participants in the program were, Hugh P. Baker, E.deS.Brunner, K.L.Butterfield, Earle S. Draper, Nat T.Frame, Grace E. Frysinger, E.L.Lewis and K.C. McArthur.

The West Virginia Youth Conference held at Jackson's Mill, March 29-31 is reported successful with 50 in attendance representing 15 organizations. The leadership included T.L.Harris, C.H. Hartley, W.H. Kendrick, A.H. Rapking and John F. Sly, of the University of West Virginia staff. According to discussion findings "In all probability there will not be any definite alignment of youth in an organized body. Such meetings as the one just held will continue and they will reach farther in their influence. They create an attitude of thought which will lead to more constructive and intelligent action. We cannot expect any real radical changes. We sometimes speak of social, economic, and political changes but in reality we do not have any permanent changes. We merely have a series of adjustments that will lead us to an expanding life." Plans are under way for a state-wide West Virginia Conference in the spring of 1935. Groups that desire help should get in touch with Neil Bolton, Martinsburg.

Other States. Additional commemoration programs have been held at State Teachers College, Columbia University, Iowa State College, and University of Maryland. At this time we have no information available on these meetings. Institutions which made inquiries and intended to hold conferences on the commemoration idea are Rhode Island, and South Carolina State Colleges, Potsdam (New York) State Teachers College, Brigham Young University, and University of Tennessee.

Plans are under way for fall conferences on state-wide bases at St. Cloud State Teachers College (Minnesota), Kirsvill State Teachers College (Missouri), and Kansas State Agricultural College. It is hoped interest will develop in other states, particularly on the campuses which have clubs affiliated with the American Country Life Association.

RURAL FACTORY INDUSTRIES.

Rural Factory Industries is the title of Circular 312 now off the press and in great demand. The study upon which this circular is based was planned and initiated by Dr. Galpin well before the present acute interest in the possibilities of such factories, so the results were being tabulated just in time to be of use to the Subsistence Homesteads Division in advance of actual printing. Mr. Nason did the field work and Dr. Manny and Mr. Nason are the authors of the circular. Considerably more than 100 rural industries were studied, covering such items as location, types, age ownership, power, regularity of employment, wages, raw materials, finished products, home work, labor situation, and markets. Opinions concerning the effect of these factories upon town and country were obtained from managers, employees, and disinterested representative people of all kinds.

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THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The University of Virginia announces that the Eighth Session of the Institute of Public Affairs, which has attracted national and international attention in the past, will be held from July 1 through the 14th. The Institute has emphasized particularly the domestic problems of the United States and had them discussed in a broad and competent fashion by men charged with the task of public administration and by those who are actively engaged in public affairs. But the closing of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown last year leaves this Institute the only nationally recognized forum for such public discussion, and, therefore, the program will be enlarged to include two round tables on international affairs. The Institute will be conducted under the leadership of Dr. Chas. G. Maphis.

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DR. MANNY MAKES TWO ADDRESSES.

Dr. T.B. Manny, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, has recently made two addresses. He discussed "The Roosevelt Country Life Commission's Report after Twenty-five Years," at the State-Wide Conference of Farm Young Folks, May 5, at Richmond, Va., and "Local Government," at the Institute of Economics, May 15, at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

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NEW ERA FOR RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

There are signs that the place of rural sociology in our scientific order is growing more and more important as the months go by. If these signs prove to be real indices rural sociologists will be greatly heartened. A few days ago Dr. Carle C. Zimmerman, who is teaching rural sociology at Harvard University dropped in the office with these words on his tongue, "Rural sociology has not lost ground during the depression."

"What are the evidences that rural sociology is still in the running?" said I.

"There are three evidences," replied Dr. Zimmerman. "First, rural sociology has won to its side as supporters a goodly number of farm economists; secondly, there is no difficulty in placing graduate students who have majored in rural sociology; thirdly, the other social disciplines, like history, for example, are sending their men and women students to rural sociology for a completer view of life."

"What other particular subjects," I asked, "should enter into the training of the new era rural sociologists?"

Dr. Zimmerman was at no loss for a reply. "General economics, labor statistics, as well as sociology," said he.

Later, Dr. J. F. Kolb, who is teaching rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin paid me a brief visit; and, in the course of conversation, said with much earnestness, "The break has come for rural sociology, - the break we have been looking for a long time."

"You mean," said I, "that people after all are the center of any picture, and that the nation is just finding out the center of the farming picture is the people of the farms."

"That's it, precisely," said Dr. Kolb. "It has taken the fact that farmers must be fed (think of it - feeding farmers) to remove the scales from the eyes of public persons and show them the farm people at the heart of every farm problem."

"What will be the outcome?" I continued.

"To prevent sterility in agricultural research," Dr. Kolb asserted.

Now that the "break" for rural sociology seems to be coming, it behooves every rural sociologist to widen his horizon, to learn his responsibility in all agricultural questions and inquiries, and to preserve faith and hope in his science.

C. J. GALPIN.

FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 1, 1934.

Vol. VIII, No. 4.

DR. CHARLES JOSIAH GALPIN.

Dr. Charles Josiah Galpin retired June 30 from his post as head of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, after 15 years with the Department and 25 years of leadership in the field of rural social planning. During this period he has attained world-wide reputation as a leader in his field and has been tendered special recognition by two foreign governments. He was educated at Colgate, Harvard, and Wisconsin Universities, receiving the degree Litt. D. from Colgate in 1919.

"Dr. Galpin has had a prominent part in bringing the problems of the man-on-the-land definitely before leaders and students in the field of rural-social economics," said Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. "He has reduced many of the intangible problems of rural life to definite, concrete research and teaching projects, and aided greatly in directing thought in this field into practical channels. For more than a generation, he has worked for the consideration of the problems of the individual farmer and his family in its social relations as well as for the improvement of agriculture as an industry.

"Dr. Galpin became intensely interested in the social problems of the farm in the early days of the country life movement, when the Theodore Roosevelt Country Life Commission began its study of farm life problems. While intimately acquainted with the leaders of this Commission - Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, Gifford Pinchot and the late Henry Wallace, grandfather of the present Secretary of Agriculture - he began many of the studies which since ripened into important projects.

"At the University of Wisconsin in 1911, he was working with the college students as an adviser when he was called to the College of Agriculture to work on social and community problems of farmers. He inaugurated

studies of communities which showed business groups the interdependence of farmer and business men, such as 'The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community,' which was published in 1915 by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. He studied and analyzed the elements of successful community organization. He began studies of the standard of living of farmers, gathering statistical evidence to show the deficiencies and advantages of farm life.

"He was called to Washington in 1919 to develop a division for the study of farm population and rural life in the Department of Agriculture. From this position, through cooperative projects, Dr. Galpin has wielded a wide influence in directing research in the States along practical lines. He has served on advisory councils with the leading national organizations of social research and has been active in the American Country Life Association, American Sociological Society, and other organizations.

"Among the types of projects he has planned and directed are the annual estimates of farm population movements, a survey which now shows the changes to and from farms; studies of community organizations, such as cooperative social groups, rural hospitals, and libraries; community planning, studies of craftsmanship in farm communities; rural factory industries; the subsistence type of home in the country, all of which are now current issues of great importance.

"Dr. Galpin's efforts in behalf of rural people have not been limited to official work. From the days when he served as student pastor at the University of Wisconsin he has been associated with the liberalizing movements that are designed to improve rural church conditions. He advocated redistribution or union in some instances and the education of rural teachers and ministers to find advancement through better social conditions on farms.

"Dr. Galpin's acquaintanceship is world wide. The late Sir Horace Plunkett and 'A.E.' Russell of Ireland have closely followed his work and exchanged visits with him. He made close, first-hand studies of rural communities in 13 countries in Europe in 1926 to discover the underlying factors in developing a stable rural population. He has attended numerous international conferences on rural problems, and was one of the organizers of the International Conference on Rural Life called by the Belgium Minister of Agriculture and held in Brussels in 1926, to which he was American delegate. For his services in this organization the late King Albert of Belgium conferred the honor of a special decoration upon him.

"Dr. Galpin has been a constant and prolific contributor to papers and magazines on questions of rural life, and the books of his own writing

and others which he has supervised include a long list of titles. He expects to devote his time to writing and lecturing, and to maintain his contacts with workers in the rural-social field as in the past."

INFORMAL RECEPTION TENDERED DR. GALPIN
BY THE BUREAU AND DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATES.

On Monday, July 2, a reception was held in the Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in recognition of Dr. Galpin's fifteen years of service to the Department. Brief testimonials concerning Dr. Galpin's work and influence were given by Secretary Wallace and by others who were present. Mr. N. A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau, as an expression of the Bureau's esteem and on behalf of the workers, presented Dr. Galpin with a silver bowl on a reflector, and silver candle sticks. Dr. Galpin replied as follows:

"This certainly is a tribute, a real tribute: Your presence, Mr. Secretary, and your gracious words; this occasion, Mr. Olsen, which you have arranged, and your most generous remarks; your hearty handshakes, my co-workers in the Bureau and in the Department; and this beautiful gift of silver decked with flowers, - a token, I take it, of an unmarred fellowship.

"However, I am reminded that it would be a very foolish American flag that would be puffed up at the salutes and cheers of proud Americans. As the flag is a mere emblem of a greater thing, so I know that I am only a symbol for the day, a living symbol of a great cause lying back of this occasion, filling our hearts with loyalty and praise. Your father, Mr. Secretary, was devoted to this cause, - a cause which inspired your grandfather, and a cause to which you are giving the full measure of yourself. I accept this occasion as a tribute to Agriculture and Country Life.

"Some twenty years ago, more or less, I made a study of the occupancy of 500 farms over a ten-year period, and much to my surprise found that during this period more than 100 farmers began a retirement from farming. 'Began a retirement,' I say, for what was clearly disclosed by the study was that these farmers retired inch by inch, and not by a single jump. It was from a large farm to a smaller, then to a smaller farm still, then to the edge of town, then to town. The cause of farming held them to the very last. To-day I think I appreciate the farmer's clinging to the cause to which he has given his life.

"I thank you Mr. Secretary, Mr. Olsen, and your staff, and my friends in the Bureau and Department for the great pleasure of this occasion."

DR. GALPIN RECEIVES MANY EXPRESSIONS
OF APPRECIATION ON HIS LIFE'S WORK.

Dr. Galpin has received many letters, some from foreign countries expressing appreciation of his leadership. College deans, extension directors, editors of newspapers and agricultural periodicals, ministers, bankers, and business men as well as teachers and research workers in his own field are included in the list. A few short quotations from some of these letters follows:

From E. W. Burgess, president of the American Sociological Society.

"I wish to express the great debt of gratitude of sociologists for your significant contributions, both theoretical and practical, to the study of community organization and rural sociology. We also have deeply appreciated your services for the Society, both as a member of the Executive Committee and in the interest and devotion you have shown to the organization.

"Personally, I have felt a sense of great gratitude to you, especially for your 'Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community,' which set the pattern of our studies for the analysis of the social organization of the metropolitan city. In my judgment you have had a significant role in the development of what now tends to be called the ecological method in sociological studies."

From Dan H. Otis, director Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association.

"This recalls the time back in 1905 when we first came to Madison, just as you were beginning your work with the University students. We have followed your activities ever since. You certainly have done a splendid piece of pioneer work in rural sociology, and the importance of this work is becoming more and more apparent as time goes on. Permit me to congratulate you upon the real contribution that you have made to the rural problem."

Dr. A. W. Ashby, Department of Agricultural Economics, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

"It is now a very long time since I heard your lectures in Madison. Time and circumstances have naturally thrown us a long way apart in locality and character of work. I have been obliged to keep mostly to economics, but I have never dropped my interest in the social aspects of agricultural and rural organization. One of the things that has kept this interest alive and active has been the continual receipt of reminders of your work. A younger generation grows up under and round us, and passes into new spheres of activity, new lines of work. Sometimes they forget the drudgery involved in clearing the paths that have made their progress possible. While I appreciate the work some of the younger men in rural sociology are doing, I would honour also the pioneers."

From Clarence Poe, President and Editor of Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist, Raleigh, N.C.

"While I greatly regret your retirement from official activity with the United States Department of Agriculture, I am sure that the opportunity for quiet reflection on rural problems will lead you to deliverances no less valuable than the nation has had from you in the past."

From Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

"It's a bit difficult to think of the Office of Rural Life Studies without you at its head. You have largely made us rural sociologists what we are, and your personal cooperation with me and my activities will always be a very pleasant memory and an inspiration."

RADIO ADDRESSES

Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick, University of Wisconsin, delivered two radio addresses entitled "What Galpin Did for Wisconsin," and "Galpin and the Farm Woman's Welfare" which were given over Station WHA, Madison, Wisconsin, June 28 and 29. These addresses summarized Dr. Galpin's 25 years of service to the problems of rural life.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS OF RURAL LIFE

Federal Publications:

Objectives and suggested procedure for rural rehabilitation.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D. C.,
June 27, 1934. (Mimeographed report)

State Publications:

New York:

The rural churches of Allegheny County (N.Y.), by William G. Mather, Jr. Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 587. Ithaca, March 1934.

Movement of population to and from New York State, by W. A. Anderson. Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 591. Ithaca, April 1934.

Mobility of Rural Families. I., by W. A. Anderson. Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 607. Ithaca, June 1934.

A study of rural community development in Waterville, New York, W. G. Mather, Jr., T. H. Townsend, and Dwight Sanderson. Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 608. Ithaca, June 1934.

Ohio:

Recent trends in the rural population of Ohio, by P. G. Beck. Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 533. Wooster, May 1934.

Rural young people, 16 to 24 years of age, by C. E. Lively and L. J. Miller. Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Mimeograph Bulletin 73. Columbus, July 1934.

South Carolina:

Occupational mobility among farmers, Part I. by B. O. Williams. South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 296. Clemson College, June 1934.

Virginia:

Negro life in rural Virginia 1865 - 1934, by W. E. Garnett and John M. Ellison, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 295. Blacksburg, June 1934.

Miscellaneous:

Johnson, Charles S. Shadow of the plantation. (With introduction by Robert E. Park) Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934.

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RESEARCH AND OTHER ACTIVITIES NOTES

FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUREAUS

Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

A series of chart maps showing the interstate migration of the native white population by States from 1870 - 1930, to the extent that such movements are indicated by Census data showing differences between state-of-birth and state-of-residence, have been completed and are in process of publication. These maps show clearly most of the great waves of migration across state boundaries into the highly industrialized states and into some of the agricultural states of the Middle and Far West on the part of native-born white persons.

A study of the organization and functioning of local government in two counties of western Kentucky including interviews with representative farmers concerning local government problems is now in manuscript form and will be published in the near future by the University of Kentucky. The project was made jointly by the Department of Markets and Rural Finance of this institution and the Divisions of Agricultural Finance, and Farm Population and Rural Life.

The services of Dr. T. B. Manny were loaned to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for most of July and part of August in connection with the preparation of a special report on rural relief trends and opportunities for rural rehabilitation in selected counties of 18 states.

Plans for further research and other activities on the part of the Division are awaiting the formulation of a definite policy concerning the Division itself.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Dr. C. C. Taylor is Regional Director for the Land Policy Section of the Program Planning Division of the triple A's. His headquarters are Raleigh, N. C., and his area includes Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

The Research Section of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is carrying on a number of important surveys in rural research with a staff of sociologists in the Washington office.

The staff consists of:

Dwight Sanderson, Coordinator of Rural Research

E. D. Tetreau, Research Analyst) on Rural Problem

P. G. Beck, Associate Research Analyst) Areas

J. O. Babcock, Associate Research Analyst) Survey

C. E. Lively, Research Analyst in charge of survey of open and closed cases.

T. C. McCormick, Research Analyst in charge of Survey of Rural Relief Households

Conrad F. Taeuber, Associate Economic Analyst

A. R. Mangus, Assistant Research Analyst

Kenneth H. McGill, Assistant Research Analyst

J. H. Kolb is acting as Consultant

Wilson Gee served as editor during the summer

The rural research program comprises the following studies:

1. A Study of Rural Relief Households and of Their Self-Supporting Neighbors, covering nearly 20,000 cases in 51 commercial agricultural counties in 20 states, was undertaken to afford a comparison between these two groups on the basis of such factors as size and composition of the household, occupational history of the head, farm tenure and mobility, and economic status as reflected in ownership of land and livestock, indebtedness, and receipt of various types of government assistance. This was taken as of October, 1933. Field work was carried on during the first half of the year, and final tabulations are now being made.

2. A Study of Opened and Closed Rural Relief Cases. This covered approximately 90,000 schedules in 50 counties in 20 states. These schedules were designed primarily to show the effect of the Civil Works employment on the relief load. They included household composition, occupational history, present employment status, reasons for opening and closing cases, and means of locating jobs obtained. The field work was also conducted during the first half of the year, and tabulations are now being made.

3. The first of these studies were supplemented in May and June with a reconnaissance survey of the same counties to show changes in the relief situation and the probable relief load as of August first. The final report was prepared by Dr. T. B. Manny of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and a mimeographed abstract has been issued.

4. The Survey of Rural Problem Areas was commenced in July. Through this study it is hoped to get a birdseye picture of six large areas in which economic conditions are especially bad and the proportion of families receiving unemployment relief is unusually high. In this study attention is centered on: (1) an analysis of the relief population; (2) an estimate of the reasons for their distress in relation to the economic background of the area; (3) an inventory of the resources potentially available for rehabilitation; and (4) an evaluation of local relief administrations and personnel.

The studies are being carried on by the field staffs through interviews, schedules and existing data, particularly that accumulated and analyzed in the past by the state agricultural experts and other trained individuals and by the bureaus in Washington. Complete county reports are sent weekly to the central office where they are coordinated and summarized for release to state and federal relief administrators. All field work is to be completed by October 1 at which time comprehensive reports will be prepared for each of the large regions. The field staff in charge of this survey consists of:

B. F. Coen, Director Short Grass-Winter Wheat area
Kenneth H. McGill and O. S. Rayner, Assistant Directors
Paul H. Landis, Director Short Grass-Spring Wheat area
Gordon Randlett and Geo. W. Hill, Assistant Directors
E. L. Kirkpatrick, Director Lake-States Cut-Over area
Carl F. Kraenzel and Nellie Holmes, Assistant Directors
T. G. Standing, Director Appalachian-Ozark area
L. B. Tate and M. T. Matthews, Assistant Directors
Harold C. Hoffsommer, Director Cotton-Growing area of Old South
B. F. D. Runk and Phillips B. Boyer, Assistant Directors
Z. B. Wallin, Director Western Cotton-Growing area
Louis L. Ripert and Sam R. Carter, Assistant Directors

5. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is now appointing state rural research supervisors in about twenty states. Most of these are rural sociologists at the State Colleges of Agriculture, who have been in charge of the surveys above mentioned. These state supervisors will have charge of surveys to be conducted for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, will conduct local projects of particular interest to their state administrations, and will assist the state administration in conducting any rural research desired.

Preliminary mimeographed reports are being issued from time to time as a result of these studies. Such reports, however, are not available for general distribution.

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FROM THE STATE COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE
AND THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

IOWA.

Rural Sociology Extension sponsored five amateur dramatic groups who came to the State Fair and presented plays on a demonstration basis. A drama tournament was also conducted for 4-H groups and an exhibit was featured with actual displays of a large number of avocational hobbies.

W. H. Stacy is on leave of absence beginning September 20 to finish the work for his Doctor's degree in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Miss Zaneta Eager has been made assistant to Miss Fannie Buchanan in community development work. She will give special attention to amateur dramatics, helping organize farm talent festivals, provide training and monthly information service for amateur plays.

During the past year, Dr. George H. Von Tungeln has had active supervision of five Federal Emergency Relief Administration studies of Rural Relief in Iowa. These studies were made in Poweshiek, Jasper, Wright and Hamilton Counties and include, first, study of families on relief in October; second, study of families not on relief; third, study of families taken off relief by C. W. A.; fourth, cases open or reopened after close of C.W.A.; fifth, comparative housing and health conditions of relief and non-relief families in Dubuque, Iowa. This summer Dr. Von Tungeln has been Field Supervisor for the city health and housing survey in Dubuque and Des Moines. These studies are being made under the auspices of the State Planning Board.

Prof. W. L. Harter since April 1 has been acting as special investigator for Miss Ina Tyler, the State Director of emergency relief administration in Des Moines.

Dr. Ray Wakeley has been acting as technical supervisor and coordinator for the committee on population and social trends of the State Planning Board. The work of the committee to date has included further analysis of Iowa population, a survey of farmer migration into Iowa, crime in Iowa, labor and labor groups, income to Iowa workers in the industries and social rehabilitation of some of the more disorganized localities.

W. H. STACY.

Iowa Corn Research Institute

The Iowa Corn Research Institute of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating is planning a comprehensive program concerning the utilization of corn and the effect of such utilization upon the people of Iowa. Part of the proposed research program includes certain sociological implications. The Institute points out:

"It is not improbable that there are sociological implications in corn growing and in particular in Corn Belt Agriculture. Among the studies which may prove profitable the following may be listed.

1. Personal characteristics that contribute to success in corn growing.
2. What are the regional (sociologic) characteristics of the Corn Belt. What factors tend to preserve them and what to tear them down.
3. Relationships between corn growing and other social factors.
 - a. Relation to mobility of population
 - b. Relation to amount and kind of tenancy
 - c. Relation to standard of life
 - d. Relation to farmer organizations.
4. Social psychology of consumers as these relate to corn."

ILLINOIS.

As evidenced by a substantial increase in calls from local leaders for help in program planning and community organization, there seems to be a reviving interest on the part of farmers in the value and importance of community organizations for socio-educational purposes.

County choruses are growing increasingly popular in Illinois as a result of this year's State Fair Chorus of 600 voices assembled from five counties. Next year's plans call for a chorus of 1,000 representing a larger number of counties. We are holding a series of ten district recreation institutes employing Dr. Willis A. Parker, one-time recreation specialist of the National Recreation Association and now Secretary of the City Planning Commission of Asheville, North Carolina. This is the fourth series of recreation institutes which have been held in the state in the last three years. Representatives from farm bureau, home bureau and community units, Granges, 4-H Clubs, rural community clubs, schools and churches attend.

Considerable of our time has been taken with rural rehabilitation advisory work, a number of conferences being held in Chicago on rural rehabilitation plans of one type or another. Out of these deliberations have come a request for two research projects, which have been approved by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission and the Federal Emergency Relief Commission, one a Social Survey of Farm Families Living in Sub-Marginal Areas, which may be extended to other areas later to get information on the present plane of living, the social and economic resources of the family, the past history of the family as it bears on its present situation, and its relation to the community in which it lives, as a basis for helping to determine the best way in which a program of rehabilitation can be worked out. Also, a research project on "A Study of the Rural Social Resources of Selected Areas in the State" has been approved. This project is to secure information from records, interviews, results of other studies, etc., on the extent and adequacy of such rural resources of community centers, commodity exchanges, libraries, schools, abandoned churches, secondary roads, parks, playgrounds, rural factories, etc., the needs for improvement by alteration or new construction, together with such other information on a community situation as will help to determine ways and means of meeting these needs. We have made a start on this project with Paul H. Ritterskamp as Assistant Supervisor, Mr. Ritterskamp having come to us from the University of Chicago, where he has been working on his Doctor's degree.

A study of the social and economic situation concerning the unemployed rural youth out of school has been suggested and our 4-H club and Extension Committee on Young People's Activities are now working on an outline for submitting such a study as a project to the I.E.R.C.

D. E. LINDSTROM.

NEW YORK.

Dr. Dwight Sanderson, Head of the Department of Rural Social Organization, is on Sabbatic leave for the fall term. He is spending this period of time with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration at Washington, D. C. as Coordinator of Rural Research.

Miss Mary Eva Duthie has been on leave of absence from the Department for the past two years. She returns this fall to resume her position as Extension Assistant Professor in Rural Social Organization. Her time will be devoted to promotion of dramatics and recreation and 4-H Club programs.

Mr. Howard Beers has been spending the last year with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, acting as Field Supervisor of Rural Studies. He returns to resume his teaching and research work in the Department this fall. He will give courses in Rural Sociology and Rural Social Psychology.

Two new assistants have been added to the department. Mr. Macklin John comes to the department from Iowa State College where he worked with Professor Von Tungeln, Wakely, Lancelot and other men interested in Rural Sociology and Rural Education. Mr. John will assist with the teaching of the general courses and in addition devote himself to a research project.

Miss Alice Salter comes from Coe College where she taught Rural Sociology. She will assist in conducting the courses in Rural Sociology and The Family and also spend some time on a special research project.

A number of graduate students in the department have returned, after varying periods of study conducted at Cornell, to their respective positions. Mr. Leland Tate was granted his Doctor's degree this spring and is now employed with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Miss Mildred Thurow, who received her Doctorate a year ago and has spent the last year doing a special study of the "Interests and Activities of Rural Young Women 15 to 29 Years of Age," has accepted a position at the Merrill Palmer School in Detroit and will be associated there in the conduct of family research, with Dr. Robert Foster also a graduate of this department. Irvin Sanders has returned to Bulgaria to teach in the American School at Sofia. Luther Slifer, a missionary from India, has gone back to be engaged in rural reconstruction work in that country. Professor Elmo Lott from Louisiana State College is just completing his thesis in this department and he has left to resume his teaching position.

Rabbi Isador Hoffman who was a member of the staff of the Cornell United Religious Work and at the same time was completing his doctorate in the department, has accepted a similar position to that held at Cornell, with Columbia University.

Willis Kerns, Extension Instructor in Rural Social Organization, in specific charge of rural recreation and music, tendered his resignation this fall to accept a position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at Pennsylvania State College where he will carry on work in rural social extension.

W. A. ANDERSON.

OHIO

The Ohio summer course for rural ministers was revived this year as a summer camp. Approximately 40 pastors spent three days discussing recent changes in rural community life and their significance.

Dr. C. E. Lively is on leave from the University for the Autumn Quarter. He has been working as research analyst with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D.C. since July 1 of this year.

C. E. LIVELY.

RHODE ISLAND

Mr. W. R. Gordon, formerly Extension Rural Sociologist at Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture has been made head of a newly-created Department of Rural Sociology in the Rhode Island State College. He will divide his time between teaching, research, and extension activities.

SOUTH CAROLINA

G. H. Aull, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics of Clemson Agricultural College, which also includes Rural Sociology, has obtained a year's leave of absence to become State Project Manager of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for South Carolina. In his absence B. O. Williams has been appointed acting head of the department.

Dr. W. H. Mills, Professor of Rural Sociology, has been engaged for the past year in assisting the Grange in the Carolinas to set up Mutual Fire Insurance Associations in these States. Dr. Mills has been for some years collecting for the Clemson College Library old farm papers, as The Southern Cultivator, The Farmers' Register, and others. He has also secured a good many old farm accounts antedating the Civil War. Among the most interesting of the books he has found is the copy of Bordley's Husbandry, which belonged to General William Richardson Davie, the founder of the University of North Carolina.

B. O. WILLIAMS.

VIRGINIA

The 5th session of the Virginia Summer School for Rural Ministers was held July 18-27. It is sponsored jointly by the Division of Rural Sociology and the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board. The program included a credit course in Religious Education in the Country Church led

by Dr. J. Q. Schisler of the General Board of Christian Education, M. E. Church South; a course in Recreation, Music and Drama, led by Mr. A. D. Zanzig of the National Recreational Association; a course on County Conditions and Trends of Social Significance and Implications of these Trends to the County Church, led by Dr. M. A. Dawber, superintendent, Department of Rural Work, M. E. Church and Dr. W. E. Garnett, of V. P. I.; together with a number of special addresses by outstanding leaders. One special feature of the school was a conference on the marginal population groups of the state.

As part of the series of celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the American Country Life report, a Youth Conference was held in Richmond on May 5th with attendance from most of the colleges of the state. The conference was sponsored by the V.P.I. Alpha Zeta group, the 4-H All Star Club and the Extension Service. A Steering Committee with B. L. Hummel, Rural Organization Specialist as chairman, was appointed to plan for future youth activities.

Dr. J. M. Ellison who has been special field assistant in Rural Sociology on a part-time basis, resigned this position and his position at the Virginia State College for Negroes, March 1, to accept a position as pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., and a teaching position at Howard University.

W. E. GARNETT.

WISCONSIN

Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick of the Department of Rural Sociology has been on leave since June 15th directing a study of Relief in Relation to Rural Rehabilitation in the Great Lakes States Problem Area of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He has been assisted by Carl F. Kraenzel, graduate student from the department in a reconnaissance survey of ten counties in the three states. Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Kraenzel will complete the study about October 1, following which they will return to Wisconsin, the former to resume his usual duties, and the latter to serve as Coordinator between the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Sigurd Johansen, formerly assistant with the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, has been granted an unassigned fellowship in the College of Agriculture, Department of Rural Sociology. He will take up his duties on October 1.

Olaf Larson, graduate student in the Department of Rural Sociology, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin until last June, has accepted an assistantship with the Department of Rural Sociology, College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. Mr. Larson will assist Professor Murchie with a study of the rural press in selected areas in Minnesota.

Paul W. Rose, a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Assistant County Agent at Harrisonburg, Virginia, will be an assistant in the Department of Rural Sociology for the academic year 1934-35.

So successful was the first Wisconsin Rural Recreation Leaders' Camp that there is no question about the second. The attendance at this three-day camp and conference held in August was so much larger than expected that it became a real problem to find bunks for everyone. A fine spirit of fellowship and intense interest in the discussions was shown by the leaders of Farm Bureaus, Granges, Parent-Teacher Associations, Farmers' Unions, Homemakers' Clubs, Community Clubs, Progressive Farmers and 4-H Clubs. There was time for thorough discussion of the problems facing rural organizations in a changing world and time for some planning of programs and procedures to meet these changing demands. The program for the camp as originally planned included a goodly amount of recreation for which the facilities of Camp Cleghorn were ample. However, the discussions of problems and programs became so interesting that even in the August weather the lake was neglected. A committee has been appointed to plan for next year's camp and it is certain to become an annual get-together for the leaders of rural organizations in Wisconsin.

E.L.KIRKPATRICK.

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FROM FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

The Czechoslovakia Academy of Agriculture reports the following news item of interest to rural sociologists:

In the Central Committee for Rural Sociology several interesting reports were read of which the report by Dr. F. Chalupny on R. J. Kutak's book entitled "Story of a Bohemian American Village" and another by Dr. J. Pohl on "The classification of Czechoslovak villages after their ground-plan and after the division of land" are published in the June-July number of "Bulletin of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture."

The Central American Committee heard the report by Dr. Smolik on the "Assistance to Rural Woman, organized within the compass of the Agricultural Advice Service in the U. S. A." On the lines of this report it elaborated several proposals with regard to the needs and conditions in Czechoslovakia.

The Department of Agricultural Economics, The National Agricultural Research Bureau, Nanking, China, in its publication "Crop Reports," dated May, 1934, contains a summary of rural population trends in China during the past 60 years. The following paragraph indicates something of the nature of the Report:

A general review of the population indices for China during the last 60 years, shows that China's rural population has been steadily increasing instead of decreasing, contradictory to the prevailing belief that China's population has been declining recently. However, since the rural population of China constitutes more than 80 percent of the total population and since the above figures indicate that the rural population is increasing, it seems fair to assume that the total population is increasing, at least that it is not decreasing. In considering the changes by provinces, it is clear that in some the population is declining due to such calamities as floods, droughts, bandits, and communist revolts, etc. The 5 provinces of Ninghsia, Shensi, Kansu, Kiangsi, and Fukien show decrease during the last 20 years according to the index with moving base. The 3 northwestern provinces, Ninghsia, Kansu, and Shensi, have often suffered from drought, especially in 1929-1931 when many of the people emigrated or died. The decline in Kiangsi is due to the recent communist revolts. The coastal inhabitants of Fukien regularly emigrate in large numbers to the Philippine and neighboring Islands.

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STUDENTS PLAN FOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 16 - 19.

Plans are well under way for the Student Section of the Seventeenth National Conference of the American Country Life Association, November 16 - 19, at Washington, D.C. The sessions will be articulated with the adult program on "National Planning and Rural Life". They will center at the American University, starting with a fellowship dinner on Friday evening. The tentative program follows:

Friday, Nov. 16: 6:00 P.M. Fellowship Dinner - in charge of Gypsy Smith, Vice President of Student Section.

8:00 P.M. Opening session of American Country Life Association. Address - Nat T. Frame, President.

Saturday, Nov. 17: 9:00 A.M. Address - Carl C. Taylor

"Land Planning and Rural Rehabilitation as a Means of Salvaging Rural Life Values." Questions and discussion.

10:00 A.M. Small group discussion - led by students. Pertaining to topic on salvaging of rural life values:

- a. Contribution of Subsistence Homesteads
- b. Changes in the Tennessee Valley
- c. Benefits from A.A.A.
- d. Outlook for Rural Rehabilitation (FERA)

12:00 noon - Luncheon - Reports of club activities by visiting delegates.

2.30 P.M. "Opportunities for Rural Youth in the New Deal" - Edmund deS. Brunner, Columbia University.

3:00 P.M. Small group discussions - led by students. Effects of Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Civilian Conservation Corporation, etc.

6:00 P.M. Dinner and Annual Business Meeting - in charge of Neil Bolton, President of Student Section.

7:30 P.M. General Session - The Theodore Roosevelt Country Life Commission Report and Rural Planning Today

Speakers: C. J. Galpin
E. C. Lindeman
A. R. Mann

Sunday, November 18: 2:30 P.M. "What Further Place Should Rural Youth Have in the New Deal?" - Speaker to be announced.

5.30 P.M. Supper - "Is There an American Youth Movement?"

7.30 P.M. General Session - "Experiments in Planning Today" Speakers: H. A. Morgan (TVA)

L. Westbrook (FERA)

C.W. Eliot (National Planning Board)

Monday, November 19: 9:00 A.M. Discussion Session - "What is the Job of Collegiate Clubs with Respect to Rural Young People?" (Particularly those out of school).

11:00 A.M. Summary of Conference - Reported by selected Committee.

1:00 P.M. Tour of Washington and near-by points.

General meetings held with the adult section of American Country Life Association.

